

Applicants: Haines et al.
U.S.S.N. 10/621,802

Listing of Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (presently amended) A method of reducing inflammation of an ocular tissue comprising contacting said tissue with a composition comprising a carotinoid carotenoid and a polyphenol, wherein said carotenoid comprises an astaxanthin.
2. (originally presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said composition further comprises a glutathione precursor.
3. (originally presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said composition further comprises a vitamin anti-oxidant.
4. (originally presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said composition further comprises an alpha lipoic acid.
5. (originally presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising contacting said tissue with an omega-3 fatty acid.
6. (originally presented) The method of claim 5, wherein said omega-3 fatty acid is eicosapentaenoic acid or docosahexaenoic acid.
7. (canceled)
8. (originally presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said polyphenol is curcuma longa root powder, green tea, grape seed extract, or a citrus bioflavonoid.
9. (originally presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said polyphenol is a cox-2 inhibitor.

Applicants: Haines et al.
U.S.S.N. 10/621,802

10. (originally presented) The method of claim 9, wherein said cox-2 inhibitor is a quercetin, a bilberry extract, a hops PE, blueberry powder or tart cherry powder.

11. (originally presented) The method of claim 2, wherein said glutathione precursor is taurine or N-acetyl-L-cysteine.

12. (originally presented) The method of claim 3, wherein said vitamin anti-oxidant is Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, Vitamin D or Vitamin E.

13. (originally presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said composition further comprises a trace mineral.

14. (originally presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said ocular tissue is sclera tissue, iris tissue, cornea tissue, pupil tissue, lens tissue, conjunctiva tissue, vitreous tissue, choroids tissue, macula tissue or retina tissue

15. (presently amended) A method of alleviating a symptom of dry eye or macular degeneration, comprising administering to a subject suffering from or at risk of developing dry eye or macular degeneration a composition comprising a ~~carotinoid~~ carotenoid and a polyphenol, wherein said carotenoid comprises an astaxanthin.

16. (originally presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said composition further comprises a glutathione precursor.

17. (originally presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said composition further comprises a vitamin anti-oxidant.

18. (originally presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said composition further comprises an alpha lipoic acid.

Applicants: Haines et al.
U.S.S.N. 10/621,802

19. (originally presented) The method of claim 15, further administering to said subject an omega-3 fatty acid.

20. (originally presented) The method of claim 19, wherein said omega-3 fatty acid is eicosapentaenoic acid or docosahexaenoic acid.

21. (canceled)

22. (originally presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said polyphenol is curcuma longa root powder, green tea, grape seed extract, or a citrus bioflavonoid.

23. (originally presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said polyphenol is a cox-2 inhibitor.

24. (originally presented) The method of claim 23, wherein said cox-2 inhibitor is a quercetin, a bilberry extract, a hops PE, blueberry powder or tart cherry powder.

25. (originally presented) The method of claim 16, wherein said glutathione precursor is taurine or N-acetyl-L-cysteine.

26. (originally presented) The method of claim 17, wherein said vitamin anti-oxidant Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, Vitamin D or Vitamin E.

27. (originally presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said composition further comprises a trace mineral.

28. (originally presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said composition is administered systemically.

29. (originally presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said composition is administered locally orally.

30. (originally presented) The method of claim 29, wherein said composition is administered by directly contacting an ocular tissue.

31. (presently amended) The A composition comprising a carotinoid carotenoid and a polyphenol, wherein said carotenoid comprises an astaxanthin.

32. The composition of claim 31, wherein said composition further comprises a glutathione precursor.

33. (originally presented) The composition of claim 31, wherein said composition further comprises a vitamin anti-oxidant.

34. (originally presented) The composition of claim 31, wherein said composition further comprises an alpha lipoic acid.

35. (Canceled).

36. (originally presented) The composition of claim 31, wherein said polyphenol is curcuma longa root powder, green tea, grape seed extract, or a citrus bioflavonoid.

37. (originally presented) The composition of claim 31, wherein said polyphenol is a cox-2 inhibitor.

38. (originally presented) The composition of claim 37, wherein said cox-2 inhibitor is a quercetin, a bilberry extract, a hops PE, blueberry powder or tart cherry powder.

39. (originally presented) The composition of claim 32, wherein said glutathione precursor is taurine or N-acetyl-L-cysteine.

40. (originally presented) The composition of claim 33, wherein said vitamin anti-oxidant is Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, Vitamin D or Vitamin E.

41. (originally presented) The composition of claim 31, wherein said composition further comprises a trace minerals.

42. (new) A composition comprising a carotenoid, a polyphenol, and an omega-3 fatty acid.

43 (new) The composition of claim 42, wherein said omega-3 fatty acid is an eicosapentaenoic acid or docosahexaenoic acid.

44. (new) The composition of claim 42, wherein said composition further comprises a glutathione precursor.

45. (new) The composition of claim 42, wherein said composition further comprises a vitamin anti-oxidant.

46. (new) The composition of claim 42, wherein said composition further comprises an alpha lipoic acid.

47. (new) The composition of claim 42, wherein said carotenoid is a mixed carotenoid compound, an astaxanthin or a zeaxanthin.

48. (new) The composition of claim 42, wherein said polyphenol is curcuma longa root powder, green tea, grape seed extract, or a citrus bioflavonoid.

49. (new) The composition of claim 42, wherein said polyphenol is a cox-2 inhibitor.

50. (new) The composition of claim 49, wherein said cox-2 inhibitor is a quercetin, a bilberry extract, a hops PE, blueberry powder or tart cherry powder.

Applicants: Haines et al.
U.S.S.N. 10/621,802

51. (new) The composition of claim 44, wherein said glutathione precursor is taurine or N-acetyl-L-cysteine.

52. (new) The composition of claim 45, wherein said vitamin anti-oxidant is Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, Vitamin D or Vitamin E.

53. (new) The composition of claim 45, wherein said composition further comprises a trace minerals.

54. (new) A composition comprising a carotenoid, a polyphenol, and a gingkolide.

55. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said gingkolide is a terpene trilactone.

56. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said gingkolide is selected from the group consisting of Gingkolide A, Gingkolide B, Gingkolide C, Gingkolide J, Gingkolide M, and bilobalide.

57. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said gingkolide is selected from the group consisting of Gingko biloba SE 24/6, Egb761, BN52021, and BN50730.

58. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said composition further comprises a glutathione precursor.

59. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said composition further comprises a vitamin anti-oxidant.

60. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said composition further comprises an alpha lipoic acid.

61. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said carotenoid is a mixed carotenoid compound, an astaxanthin, or a zeaxanthin.

62. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said polyphenol is curcuma longa root powder, green tea, grape seed extract, or a citrus bioflavonoid.

63. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said polyphenol is a cox-2 inhibitor.

64. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said cox-2 inhibitor is a quercetin, a bilberry extract, a hops PE, blueberry powder or tart cherry powder.

65. (new) The composition of claim 57, wherein said glutathione precursor is taurine or N-acetyl-L-cysteine.

66. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said vitamin anti-oxidant is Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, Vitamin D or Vitamin E.

67. (new) The composition of claim 54, wherein said composition further comprises a trace minerals.

68. (new) A method of alleviating a symptom of dry eye or macular degeneration, comprising administering to a subject suffering from or at risk of developing dry eye or macular degeneration a composition comprising a carotenoid and a polyphenol and co-administering to said subject a composition comprising an omega-3 fatty acid.

69. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said composition further comprises a glutathione precursor.

70. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said composition further comprises a vitamin anti-oxidant.

71. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said composition further comprises an alpha lipoic acid.

72. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said method does not comprise beta-carotene.

73. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said omega-3 fatty acid is eicosapentaenoic acid or docosahexaenoic acid.

74. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said carotenoid is a mixed carotenoid compound, an astaxanthin or a zeaxanthin.

75. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said polyphenol is curcuma longa root powder, green tea, grape seed extract, or a citrus bioflavonoid.

76. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said polyphenol is a cox-2 inhibitor.

77. (new) The method of claim 76, wherein said cox-2 inhibitor is a quercetin, a bilberry extract, a hops PE, blueberry powder or tart cherry powder.

78. (new) The method of claim 69, wherein said glutathione precursor is taurine or N-acetyl-L-cysteine.

79. (new) The method of claim 70, wherein said vitamin anti-oxidant Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, Vitamin D or Vitamin E.

80. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said composition further comprises a trace mineral.

81. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said composition is administered systemically.

82. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said composition is administered orally.

Applicants: Haines et al.
U.S.S.N. 10/621,802

83. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein said composition is administered by directly contacting an ocular tissue.

84. (new) A method of alleviating a symptom of dry eye or macular degeneration, comprising administering to a subject suffering from or at risk of developing dry eye or macular degeneration a composition comprising a carotenoid, a polyphenol, and a gingkolide.

85. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said gingkolide is a terpene trilactone.

86. (new) The method of claim 84 wherein said gingkolide is selected from the group consisting of Gingkolide A, Gingkolide B, Gingkolide C, Gingkolide J, Gingkolide M, and bilobalide.

87. (new) The method of claim 84 wherein said gingkolide is selected from the group consisting of Gingko biloba SE 24/6, Egb761, BN52021, and BN50730.

88. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said composition further comprises a glutathione precursor.

89. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said composition further comprises a vitamin anti-oxidant.

90. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said composition further comprises an alpha lipoic acid.

91. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said method does not comprise beta-carotene.

92. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said omega-3 fatty acid is eicosapentaenoic acid or docosahexaenoic acid.

Applicants: Haines et al.
U.S.S.N. 10/621,802

93. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said carotenoid is a mixed carotenoid compound, an astaxanthin or a zeaxanthin.

94. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said polyphenol is curcuma longa root powder, green tea, grape seed extract, or a citrus bioflavonoid.

95. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said polyphenol is a cox-2 inhibitor.

96. (new) The method of claim 95, wherein said cox-2 inhibitor is a quercetin, a bilberry extract, a hops PE, blueberry powder or tart cherry powder.

97. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said glutathione precursor is taurine or N-acetyl-L-cysteine.

98. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said vitamin anti-oxidant Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, Vitamin D or Vitamin E.

99. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said composition further comprises a trace mineral.

100. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said composition is administered systemically.

101. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said composition is administered orally.

102. (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said composition is administered by directly contacting an ocular tissue.

103. (new) A composition comprising a carotenoid, a polyphenol, further comprising a composition selected from the group consisting of blueberry powder, Hops PE, Tocotrienol Complex, Grape Seed Extract, and Curcuma longa Root powder.

Applicants: Haines et al.
U.S.S.N. 10/621,802

104. (new) A method of alleviating a symptom of dry eye or macular degeneration, comprising administering to a subject suffering from or at risk of developing dry eye or macular degeneration a composition comprising a carotenoid and a polyphenol, further comprising a composition selected from the group consisting of blueberry powder, Hops PE, Tocotrienol Complex, Grape Seed Extract, and Curcuma longa Root powder

105. (new) The method of claim 1, 15, 68, 84, or 103, wherein said method does not comprise beta-carotene.

106 (new) The composition of 30, 68, 54 or 104, wherein said composition does not comprise beta-carotene.